British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1017. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Among the last documents that emanated from the Foreign Office whilst the Peel Ministry wielded the reins of Government, is the following answer to the memorial forwarded to Lord Aberdeen by a number of the British residents in Buenos Ayres :—

Foreign Office, 29th November, 1845.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Earl of Aberbeen to inform you that———delivered to his Lordship on the 19th inst., the memorial without date, addressed to him by you, and several other British residents at Buenos Ayres, requesting that Her Majesty's Government will put an end to all forcible intervention in the affairs of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, that the inhabitants of these countries may be permitted to settle their local political differences by themselves, and that the rights of all be duly and lawfully respected.

I am to state to you for the imformation of the memoralists that the main object which the British and French Governments have in view is to prevent the independence of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay from being overthrown by the invasion of the Argentine forces, and that when that object shall be accomplished, the two Governments will have no further occasion to interfere with the proceedings of the Argentine Government. With regard to the rights of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo I am to state that whatever may be the form of adminstration proposed by the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental, and in whatever hands they may choose to place the authority of the state, the only desire of Great Britain and France is that they should exercise their power of selection without being controlled by any foreign force whatever.

I am, &c.,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CANNING.

After the numerous declarations, both written and oral, of the noble Earl and the Premier, recognising the belligerent rights of the Argentine Confederation, professing the strictest neutrality in the contest between the latter and Rivera and his adherents, and avowing the injustice and impolicy of interference ; and when it is a notorious fact that the only obstacle to the full exercise of the constitutional rights of the Oriental people is the Anglo-French intervention, which holds in thraldom the unfortunate city of Montevideo, it is scarcely possible that a document more unfortunate for the reputation of Lord Aberdeen as an honest and consistent statesman could be penned. Mr. Ouseley's trumped-up pretext of a guarantee on the part of Great Britain, it will be seen, is not even hinted at by the noble Earl, nor is the least plausible reason assigned to explain the glaring contradictions between his present policy and his former principles and professions. The *entente cordiale*, it would seem, is thought to be sufficient to gild over every species of political turpitude.

We have received intelligence from the United States to the 20th December. The same indignant feeling continued to be evinced throughout the Union with respect to the proceedings of the Anglo-French intervention in these countries. Among the late manifestations is that of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, who had addressed a strong representation to the Federal Government upon the subject. It was still in contemplation to send a Chargé d'Affaires to President Oribe, and private letters state that it was probable that the Hon. Mr. Ellis would be selected to fill that office. No direct allusion to the affairs of the River Plate is made in the President's Message, negotiations still being pending between the Cabinets of Washington and those of London and Paris. However, speaking of America in general it says :—

"It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances ; we have not sought their territories by conquest ; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles ; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propogate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent."

The following is from the papers :—

"The editor of the Courier, at New-Orleans, mentions on the French side, that he has seen letters from Washington, making important revelations in regard to the instructions given to Commodore Rousseau, who has gone to command the squadron on the Brazil Station. The delay in the sailing of the Columbia was occasioned by the necessity, on the part of the Government, of awaiting replies from the American legations in Paris and London, to letters addressed by it to the Foreign Secretaries of the French and English Governments, relative to the hostile attitude taken by the combined fleets of France and England towards Gen. Rosas and the fleet under Admiral Brown.

"A protest in due form, says the Courier, has been addressed by our Ambassadors, in the name of our Government, against an act of which the manifest intent is to consecrate the dangerous principle of European intervention upon the American Continent, in open violation of the law of nations and of the neutrality required of all foreign powers.

"No categorical reply to this protest had been received, and the American Government appeared disposed to wait a while—till the opening of the French Chambers and the British Parliament—to assure itself, before determining upon its final course of action, whether the policy of the European Cabinets in regard to Buenos Ayres would be approved or not by the legislative powers.

"In one event—that is, should the Legislatures of France and England approve the policy of European intervention—the American fleet, under command of Com. Rousseau, will be authorized, in concert with that of Brazil, to demand the immediate raising of the blockade of the ports of Uruguay, and upon the refusal of the French and English squadron, to come to an immediate action with it.

"If the correspondent of the Courier is correct, it would appear to be the intention of the American Government to concentrate, between this and the month of March, or April at farthest, a fleet of ten or twelve sail in the waters of La Plata, which, added to the complement of Brazil, will give a squadron of twenty or twenty-two ships to support the *ultimatum* of the two Governments of Washington and Rio Janeiro."

(COMMUNICATED.)

ADDRESS TO NEUTRAL GENTLEMEN ENGAGED IN THE PARANA BUBBLE.

TUNE—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled"

Ye who ne'er have fought or bled,
Ye whom bullies now have led,
Who by murder earn their bread,
And by robbery.

Now 's the day, and now 's the hour,
Don't you find your prospects low'r,
See approach great Humbug's power,
Deffaudis and Ouseley.

Who's for money, tell his claim.
Will France and England lose the game ?
The pounds and pence the number name,
And don't be shy.

British lads, so sharp and keen,
Gringos too, so base and mean,
To count the money yet unseen,
And shame defy.

Though Free Trade echo every blow,
And Paixhams scatter every foe,
You'll feel ere this, it is no go,
Dupes of Diplomacy.

The Brazilian corvette Union on the 8th inst. hoisted her flag half mast, and during a part of the day fired guns at intervals of fifteen minutes, in honour of the late Señor José P. Carneiro, Vice-Consul from Brazil to this Republic, who died in this city on the 7th. The other vessels of war in port also hoisted their flags half mast on the occasion.

The WEATHER.—On Saturday last there was a heavy squall accompanied with clouds of dust, which for a few moments darkened the atmosphere ; we do not remember to have seen such a phenomenon since the year 1831, during which they were very prevalent in consequence of the drought which then distressed the country. Rain ensued, and the air became cooler.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last :—

Saturday	84
Sunday	79
Monday	82
Tuesday	86
Wednesday	84
Thursday	76
Friday	74

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Feb. 10.—H. B. M. brig Racer sailed this day on a cruise down the river, and returned during the night.

Feb. 12.—A large British launch arrived this day from the S. E.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 133rd day of the blockade.

(From the "*Globe*," 25th November, 1845.)

GERMANY.

The attention of such as are interested in the events of South America cannot fail to have been drawn, by the extraordinary fact of an armed intervention by England and France, to the states of the River Plate.

Many different opinions may be formed on the subject, but two questions arise from the consideration of it, viz., the right of such an intervention, and the advantages to be derived from it. As regards the first, we think it is not only very questionable, but in direct opposition to the law of nations; and seeing that the above two Powers have rights and privileges which they would not allow any other Power to infringe with impunity, we think it very unfair that they should deny to Buenos Ayres her rights as an independent nation, merely, we suppose, because she is weaker than they are. But we leave this to offer a few remarks on the second question.

Under the energetic government of Rosas order as well as surety was established, and thanks, therefore, are given to him both by Argentine and foreign subjects and residents. This attachment of the people makes him strong, and every exertion is put in action to enable him to resist his enemies; and this is assisted by the shallowness of the river, which prevents the latter from unloading heavy means of offence in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. The troops of the English aad French representatives can easily hinder the entry of Oribe into Montevideo, but they cannot compel him to quit the Banda Oriental, as from his complete command of the country they would be afraid to follow him far.

France may be concerned in protecting Montevideo, as the French inhabitants, having declared themselves enemies of Rosas, have naturally incurred his anger, but England's interest lies the other way, though she does not see it. Many wealthy merchants are interested in large sums in the trade of Buenos Ayres, and until now they have had every protection from General Rosas; but with the capture of the Argentine squadron and the landing of troops, there is now great excitement against foreigners, and it is probable reprisals might be made on the property, and even the lives, of foreigners residing in Buenos Ayres. Even supposing that Rosas might submit to a peace, in consequence of the opposition made to Oribe, we might expect a new war as soon as the interfering troops had retired, for the character of Rosas is not such as to allow him to yield whilst he is in power. As regards the Montevideo question, and with foreign assistance, again, the result would be very doubtful, as Rivera does not flatter himself that he has the sympathies of all the people of the Banda Oriental.

Europe had an immense field open to it, and so much the more important because the trade in the River Plate was lately carried to the heart of South America, employing a very extensive capital, and now the river and all is lost to us, and this loss is greater because the principal articles of that commerce were manufactures, in exchange for the products of those countries. The exports from Buenos Ayres alone in 1844 amounted to about two millions of hides, besides the great quantities of wool, tallow, beef, &c., that make perhaps a total of about 30 to 35 millions of franks. The greater part comes to Europe in European vessels, the value being returned in manufactures, and all this trade is to cease, at least for a long time to come.

Now, as German commerce is also receiving a severe blow from the interference of England and France in the affairs of the River Plate, it is imperative that the German commercial body persuade their respective governments to endeavour to obtain from the above Powers a cessation of their intervention, for if it is persisted in, our countrymen must share in the general ruin which will ensue.—(From the *Hamburg Bursenhalle.*)

UNITED STATES.

The New-York *Sun*, in animadverting upon the hostile proceedings of the Ministers of England and France in the Rio de la Plata, after describing with more or less correctness the designs harboured by the European powers they represent against the Argentine Republic, asks—

What is she to do? Pass a non-intercourse law at once. If that fails, and the monarchies persist in their encroachments, then appealing to Heaven, and to the judgment of the civilized world to decide upon the justice of her cause, she must fly to the last resort of nations. In the meantime arrangements should be made to have a strong Argentine force of clipper built privateers ready to act at the moment of declaring war. England is vulnerable only in her commerce, and the loss of ten valuable East Indiamen is a much more powerful argument at the court of St. James, than the destruction of five frigates. The internal defences and resources of the Argentine Union are excellent, and with them she can resist the best land force that England and France can bring against her, even if it were possible for Englishmen and Frenchmen to fight harmoniously, for a shilling a day, against freemen defending their farms and their families. Our national independence, as well as our commercial interests, are involved in this question. And whatever may have been the character of some of our foreign representatives, or the conduct of some of our *naval officers* abroad, under more than one administration since the time of Monroe and Madison, we now express a wish, (in which we know we shall be joined by the administration,) that our national and commercial interests abroad may always be represented by intelligent, sagacious, and patriotic republicans; that none but citizens capable of investigating the effects of *existing causes*, and of keeping the government constantly advised of every movement connected with the preservation or overthrow of free institutions, may represent us in distant capitols; that mediation within the American Republican family may be everywhere encouraged for the adjustment of difficulties on our own continents as far as may be consistent with the dignity and independence of each nation; and that free governments shall be protected by all the power and influence we can constitutionally bring to their aid. We hope these views will be faithfully adhered to by our own government, and we doubt not they will be spread before the world on the opening of Congress, with all the firmness and decision of purpose which distinguished the defence of our territorial rights in the Executive's inaugural.

The CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE *of Buenos Ayres* vs. *the sham Peacemakers.*

Legation of the United States of America.

Buenos Ayres, September 23d, 1845.

To Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary W. G Ouseley, Esq.

Sir,—

On the 22d of September, 1845, at about 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, I received a letter, of which a copy marked A is herewith enclosed.

On its receipt I addressed a letter to Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, to which I received the reply marked B herewith sent.

Under the circumstances detailed in these communications I make this communication direct to you.

In the communication marked A it is stated that—"in consequence of a *decision* which the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of England and France at Montevideo have found necessary, a blockade of the ports and coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres has been declared; and that such blockade will be *enforced by the* combined squadrons of England and France forty-eight hours after the date of the present notification.

"Fifteen days however will be allowed for the departure of vessels from Buenos Ayres."

In consequence of *a decision* which the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of England and France have found *necessary*, a blockade of certain ports and coasts has been declared. That which the Plenipotentiaries of England and France have found necessary for their declaration of this blockade, I do not recognise for the United States, as the rule by which they will govern themselves. And I do not acknowledge such decision of these Plenipotentiaries as having any validity whatever, as far as the United States and their citizens are concerned Nor, Sir, do I consider such decision, thus made by these Plenipotentiaries, as giving any validity whatever to such blockade of the ports and coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres.

Nor, Sir, do I acknowledge the right of the Commanders of the combined squadron of England and France to enforce any such blockade, in consequence of such decision found necessary by the English and French Plenipotentiaries.

These acts of the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, and of the Commanders of these squadrons are ordered to suit the necessities of these Plenipotentiaries, and the notification given by them bears evident marks of being made by mere colour of the authority of the Governments of France and England, and not by virtue of the authority of these Governments.

And moreover, Sir, even if this notification of such blockade has been made by virtue *of instructions* actually given to these Plenipotentiaries and these Naval Commanders, *under the sign manual* of the Sovereigns of England and France, and by virtue of what they suppose to be their *due authority*, this blockade is no less invalid and contrary to the rights of Nations.

I therefore, Sir, for the United States of America, hereby protest against this so-called and misnamed blockade. And I hereby inform you, Sir, that on the part of the United States of America, and of their citizens, the United States will make reclamations from those committing any acts in violation of their rights, and moreover will require indemnification for any injury or loss whatever, which they may sustain in consequence of such illegal acts.

I am, Sir, your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRENT, JR.,

Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, near the Argentine Confederation.

A is a note from Francis Leeson Ball, Esq, styling himself Chargé d'Affaires of H. B M., to William Brent, Jr., Esq., notifying the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres.

B is a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Republic to Mr. Brent, acquainting him that Mr. Ball had not been received in the character of Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M.

Legation of the United States of America.

Buenos Ayres, September 23, 1845.

To the Baron J. de Mareuil, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of the French, near the Argentine Confederation.

Sir,—

I had the honor to receive about 12 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd of September, your letter dated on the same day at 7 o'clock of the morning. In your letter you inform me:—

"Qu'en vertu d'une decision prise à Montévidéo "par Messrs. les Plenipotentiaires de France et d' "Angleterre, le blccus des côtes et ports de la Pro- "vince de Buenos Ayres est declaré, et sera établi "par l'escadre combinée de France et d'Angleterre, "*quarente huit heures aprés la date du present avis.*

"Quinze jours seront accordés pour la sortie des "bâtiments."

For the United States of America, Sir, I do not acknowledge this decision of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England, which has been taken by them at Montevideo, *as having any validity whatever* to declare the blockade of the coasts and ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Nor do I acknowledge the right of the combined squadron of France and England to establish any such blockade.

Nor do I acknowledge any validity whatever in any such misnamed blockade, by virtue of such decision thus taken.

These acts bear on their face evident marks that they are done not by the authority of the Governments of France and England, but merely by colour of the authority of these Governments.

And moreover, even, if these acts of these Plenipotentiaries and of the Commanders of such combined squadron, are done by virtue of instructions actually given under the sign manual of the Sovereigns of France and England, and by virtue of what they *suppose to be* their authority, this blockade is no less invalid, and contrary to the right of nations.

I, therefore, for the United States of America, hereby protest against this *so called* and *misnamed* blockade. And I hereby inform you, that on the part of the United States of America, and of their citizens, the United States of America will make reclamations from those committing such acts in violation of their rights, and will require indemnification for any injury or loss whatever, which they may sustain in consequence of such illegal acts.

I have the honour, Sir, to renew to you the assurance of the high consideration, with which I am your friend and obedient servant.

WM. BRENT, JR.

Legation and Consulate }
General of Portugal. }

Buenos Ayres, September 24th, 1845.

Sir,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Y. H. addressed me, dated the 22d instant, in which you communicate to me, "that in virtue of a decision adopted in Montevideo by their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of France and England, the blockade of the coasts and ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres is declared; that it will be established by the combined squadron of those Powers forty-eight hours after the date of the same note, and that fifteen days will be conceded for the departure of the merchant vessels."

The customary practice of Nations has legalized the principle of manifesting the grounds of every blockade; this circumstance is omitted in the present case, giving rise to equivocal deductions in the minds of the Agents of neutral nations and their Governments, for a blockade being a measure hostile not only to the blockaded, but also to all neutrals, it is obvious that the ground of an act of so much consequence ought not to be concealed from them. Let the notification of the blockade established by the French Rear-Admiral Le Blanc, on the 28th of March, 1838, serve as an example. He then not only announced the fundamental causes of that blockade, but also invoked the name and authorization of his Government. May I also be allowed to remind Y. H. that all the mercantile speculations in the Rio de la Plata, in these latter times, have been carried on guarantied by those same Governments in whose name they are now interrupted; the repeated declarations of the English and French Ministers in their respective Chambers, inspired confidence to neutral merchants in sending their vessels and capitals to Buenos Ayres; they were communicated to their Agents, and one of them left not the least doubt respecting the intentions of acknowledging and respecting the right denied to the Argentine Government of blockading the port of Montevideo, in the manner most convenient to it. "The Government of Buenos Ayres" (wrote H. E. Earl Aberdeen to the Minister of H. B. M. in this city, on the 1st of August, 1843) being *at war* with that of Montevideo, has the right of issuing the orders contained in the communication of H. E. Don Felipe Arana to Admiral Brown, on the 19th of March............the *belligerent* has the right of imposing upon *inimical ports* either a strict blockade, preventing all entrance into them, by means of *an adequate force*, or of modifying such a blockade by limiting the restrictions of it to provisions and munitions of war."

Notwithstanding the explicit obedience due to these so peremptory and decisive words, the naval Commanders of both Powers acted in direct opposition; they did not perceive the great injuries which they caused to neutrals by refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and causing the continuance of the war.

Without investigating the motives which impel these gentlemen to deviate from the official declarations referred to, but unable to acknowledge in the Governments of H. M. the King of the French and H. B. M. the character of belligerents, as up to the present there has been no declaration of war against that of the Argentine Confederation, nor the forces at present in the River Plate as adequate for blockading its coasts and those of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, I cannot be silent when this is the cause of serious injury to the property and persons of my countrymen.

The form in which the present blockade is established, as well as that of the Ports of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, is in opposition to what has been lately sustained by the Commanders of the naval forces of H. M. the King of the French and of H. B. M. When in January of the present year the Argentine Government declared the rigorous blockade of the port of Montevideo, it allowed forty days for vessels to depart, and the Commander of the naval station of H. B. M. not only exacted the extension of that term, but he also claimed indemnifications for any loss to which British subjects might be exposed in consequence of the exercise of the blockade proposed, with respect to the British vessels from beyond seas, which should leave the port of their departure before "receiving the news of the establishment of the blockade."

Now, if that term was not sufficient, there being no cargoes there, it is evident that the fifteen days fixed now, far from impairing the blockade, uselessly injures neutral exporters, many of which have produce stored for shipment. If then time was exacted in order that that blockade should be known in Europe, when a partial one already existed there, and there were neither so many consumers, nor so many interests, nor had the guaranties I have already mentioned, founded upon several declarations of the French and English Ministers, been given, why is it that only the term of forty-eight hours is conceded here, three days in Maldonado, and twelve days in the Buceo?

Rear-Admiral Le Blanc also gave forty days for merchant vessels, and these not being sufficient, he extended the period, perhaps owing to the immense distance of these roads, the strong winds and bad weather which frequently prevail; but in the present blockade none of these circumstances have been taken into consideration, nor that all transactions and work are suspended at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Few are unaware of, and I believe Y. H. knows, the cause of the prolongation of the war during these latter years—"the interference of those who ought to remain neutral,"—and that pretexts were invented to give colouring to it. I think that Y. H. also knows, for it is notorious, that all the Oriental Republic of Uruguay was tranquil and obedient to General Oribe, excepting the city of Montevideo; "that it is not lawful," says a celebrated public writer, "to dispute the legitimacy of a Government whose existence as such, is proved by the obedience of the people;" that there was great commercial movement in the ports of that same Republic; that the war was approaching its conclusion; and that when all rejoiced at the prospect of permanent peace and tranquility which would indemnify them for the great injuries suffered, they have the misfortune of seeing it again kindled, and the remnants of what they have been able to save sacrificed. In view then of what I have stated, I would be wanting in my duty, if in the act of acknowledging, as I do acknowledge, the blockade which Y. H. notifies to me in the note which I answer, I were not to interpose the most formal protest for the damages, injuries, losses, and violences already suffered, and which may be suffered henceforward by the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, as well in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay as in the Argentine Republic, through the causes which I here mention.

I hope that this protest will not be misconstrued; I believe that I do not transgress the positive and reiterated orders of my enlightened Government "to preserve the most perfect neutrality," and I affirm that I will continue to fulfil them as in duty bound.

I avail myself of this opportunity to salute Y. H. and reiterate the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LEONARDO DE SOUZA LEITTE ACEVEDO.

To H. H. Baron Joseph de Mareuil, Chargé d' Affaires of France.—Buenos Ayres.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, February 6, 1846.

The Hon. House of Representatives to the Executive Power.

The Honourable House of Representatives in use of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has in a sitting of this date sanctioned the following law.

Article 1.—The 1st article of the decree of 16th April, 1839, by which all contracts of exchange, or of sale or purchase of metallic money, of gold or silver for currency, were prohibited without previously obtaining a special written license for the purpose from the Minister of Finance, is hereby abrogated.

2.—The 2nd article of the decree of 16th April, 1839, and the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles in relation thereto of the same decree which prohibit the giving or receiving of metallic money of gold or silver in deposit or pledge to guarantee debts in current money, unless special license is previously obtained from the Minister of Finance, and which designate the penalties to be inflicted on transgressors, and specify the duties of the public functionaries in regard thereof, are declared in full force.

3.—All bills of exchange or other documents containing obligations to be paid in specie, shall be fulfilled by paying as heretofore their equivalent in current paper money at the current rate of exchange at the time of payment, to be regulated by licensed brokers appointed by the parties, and in case of disagreement to be settled by another named by the competent Judge, whatever clause to the contrary the former may contain notwithstanding.

4.—The foregoing article comprehends all bills of exchange, or other documents proceeding from without the Province and which are to be paid within it.

5—.The Judicial tribunals shall not admit, adjudicate, or sentence any claims instituted for non-payment of bills, promissory notes, or other kinds of bonds given within the territory of the Province,—in this city after the enacting of this law, and in the country districts two months after,—if it should not be expressed as a condition therein, that they will be cancelled by the payment of their equivalent in current paper money.

6.—The holders of such bills both drawn and accepted in this Province in contravention to the present law, remain subject to the penalties prescribed by the 5th article of the decree of 16th April, 1839.

7.—The offices and establishments of money changers, as well as those of unlicensed brokers, are hereby suppressed and prohibited.

8.—Licensed brokers, as in duty bound, shall note down in their books the most circumstantial details of sales, purchases, exchanges, and other transactions in metallic money, gold, and silver, which they are obligated to transact personally, and in default thereof shall lose their employment.

Let this be communicated to the Executive Power.

The President of the Hon. House,

MIGUEL GARCIA.

The Deputy acting as Secretary,

Lorenzo Torres.

February 7th, 1846.

Let it be executed, the receipt thereof acknowledged, and the law itself published.

By H. E. the Governor.

INSIARTE.

The 1st article of the decree of the 16th April, 1839, repealed by the foregoing law is as follows:—

Art. 1.—Whilst the circulating medium of the Province consists of Bank notes, all contracts of permutation or of purchase and sale of metallic money of gold or silver, are prohibited without a special permission in writing from the Minister of Finance.

The subjoined are the articles of the same decree that are declared to remain in force:—

2.—It is also prohibited to give and receive metallic money of gold or silver in deposit or pledge to guarantee debts in current money, unless the permission specified in the preceding article be obtained.

3.—In the Finance Department, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted the permits granted under the signature of the Minister of Finance.

4.—The permit spoken of in the preceding articles, shall not be granted in those cases where they may be made subservient to jobbing in specie, nor to the persons employed, or who have been employed in this business.

5.—Those who infringe upon the present decree and their accomplices, or those who in any degree endeavour to render it nugatory, shall pay a sum equal to the amount of the contract, which shall be distributed in equal parts between the Exchequer and the informer, if there be any, or adjudged *in toto* to the Exchequer if there be no informer.

6.—Magistrates shall not admit demands arising out of contracts prohibited by the present Decree, and it shall be their duty to give immediate notice to the government of such demands as may come before them.

Advertisements.

(Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of September 5, 1845)

Glasgow, September 1, 1845.

THE undersigned, Spencer Davis Weller, ceased, on the 31st day of December 1844, by mutual agreement, to have any concern in or to be a partner of the concerns carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of John Anderson and Company, in Buenos Ayres, under the firm of Anderson, Weller and Company, in Monte Video, under the firm of Anderson, Macfarlane and Company, and in Liverpool, under the firm of S. D. Weller and Company.

Spencer Davis Weller.

THOMAS WALLS, Witness.

JAMES MACRAE, Witness.

Removal.

MR. TENKER,

DOCTOR of Dental Surgery, has removed his Establishment from 96 Cathedral Street to No. 55 same Street, and almost directly *opposite*, where he hopes his former friends and the public will do him the favor to call when requiring his professional services. j.3—p.

Fruit.

RIPE GRAPES of superior quality, embracing many different classes, to be had in lots to suit purchasers, at the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 7.—*Wind N.E.*

Sailed, during the night, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Captain Dequivinet.

February 8.—*Wind W.S.W.*

Sailed, French schooner of war Catalina.

February 9.—*Wind N.N.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, from the Island " Del Vizcaino" 6th inst.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Captain Dequivinet, from a cruise in the river.

February 10.—*Wind W.N.W.*

Sailed, H. B. M. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

Arrived, during the night, H. B. M. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from a cruise in the river.

February 11.—***Wind*** *W.S.W.—rain during the day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

February 12.—***Wind*** *W.S.W.—at noon changed to S.E.—fresh.*

Arrived,, Brazilian sloop of war 2 de Julio, 24 guns, Captain Parker, bearing the flag of Commodore Ferreira de Oliveira, from Montevideo.

Passengers—Messrs. Parvin Handy, James Birckhead, and Joseph Mora Moss.

French schooner of war Catalina.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, Commander, for Montevideo via Colonia, with the mail for England.

Passengers—Messrs. Frederick Hughes, Lawrence Loughton, and 4 others.

February 13.—*Wind S. S. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

The British barque Ann Best and brig Active sailed from Cadiz for Montevideo on 22nd December. The Rover was also loading there for the latter port.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 27.

British brig Cicely, W. Pearson, from Parnagua.

Spanish brig of war Heroè, hence.

French barque Astronome, Ferrier, from Marseilles 5th, Boucell, 27th November.

Sardinian polacre Grillo, Recaño, from Rio Grande

Sardinian polacre Providencio, Biggio, from Genoa 19th November, Gibraltar 13th December.

American ship Plato, Holmes, from Parnagua, 18th inst.

January 31.

Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, Manuel Antonio, from Rio Grande.

Danish schooner brig Comet, Schmidt, from St. Catherine's 27th ult.

February 4.

French barque Proletaire, Coulomb, from Patagonia 28th ult., in ballast.

French barque Maria Louise, Mangendre, from Port Melo, (coast of Patagonia,) 28th ult. in ballast.

February 5.

Sardinian brig San Antonio, Costa, from Marseilles, 2d December.

This vessel sailed from Marseilles for Rio Grande, but not being able to beat into that port she put into Montevideo.

February 7.

British brig Middleton, John Millican, from Cadiz 22d December.

American schooner Columbia, Handy, from New-York 20th December, Rio Grande 7th inst.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Bobert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner Catalina.

Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Schnr. Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequivinet.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette 2 de Julio, 24 guns, Captain Parker, bearing the flag of Commodore Ferreira de Oliveira.

Corvette Union, 18 guns, Capt. Francisco Manuel Barrozo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT ANTWERP.

Nov. 24, Swedish brig Minona, Lundgren, hence 28th August, Hamburg 15th November,

" 17, Danish brig Thornwaldsen, Stege, hence 4th September.

" British barque Rosa, Bayles, hence 21st August.

" 21, Hamburg barque Laura and Louisa. Marks, hence 19th September.

AT HAMBURG.

Nov. 21, Swedish brigantine Experiment, Reuterscrona, hence 3rd September.

" 22, Danish brig Margarethe, Jorgen, hence 21st September.

" 25, Hanoverian brigantine Heinrich, Haesloop, hence 16th September.

AT BREMEN.

Nov. 8, Bremen barque Maria Albina, Haesloop, hence 27th August.

AT CETTE.

Oct. 30, French brig Finette, Gautiers, hence 8th August.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

Nov. 6, French brig Socrate, Fatome, hence 22nd August.

" 12, French barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenager, hence 20th August.

" 18, Prussian brig Carl, Martincourt, hence 7th August.

AT MARSEILLES.

Nov. 11, American ship Camilla, Kempton, hence 20th August.

AT MALAGA,

Nov. 4, National barque Joven Mariana, Mercadel, hence 3rd August.

Advertisements.

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction,* whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co , of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the pay previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also Gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili Hats on the most moderate terms.

Allowances in prices to Milliners.

f 6—4 p

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Flint has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of these rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres,* and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. SPRING, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. WILLIAM T. LIVINGSTON, Barraca del Diezmo; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

tfo

THE undersigned will re-open her School on the 9th inst., at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion. The house is well adapted for the purpose, being in perfect good order, with spacious, dry and airy apartments.

TERMS.

Day-scholars,	$ 50
Day-boarders,	100
Boarders,	200

EDUCATION.

Spanish, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Needlework of all kinds.

EXTRAS.—French, $30.—Piano, $50.—Drawing, $60.

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

BIRTH.

On the 10th inst., the lady of *Mr. Robert Leys,* of a daughter.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$ $	
Doubloons, Spanish	400 á 402	each
Do. Patriot	395 á 400	do.
Plata, macuquina	19 á 19½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	23 á 23½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23 á 23¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76 á	do. per cent
Exchange on England	2 á 2 1/16 d.	
Do. France	23 á 24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	2 á 3	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2 á 3	do.
Do. United States	20 á 22	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	50 á 52	per pesada.
Do. France	44 á 48	do.
Do. North America	43 á 45	do.
Do. Spain	46 á 50	do
Do. salted	withoutprice	do.
Do. Horse	20 á 21	do. each
Calf skins	45 á 46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	27 á 30	per dozen
Do. fine	36 á 37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice	do.
Goat skins	do.	do.
Nutria skins	4 á 4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	38 á 40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	46 á 53	do.
Do. long	90 á 110	do.
Wool, common, washed	withoutprice	do.
Do. picked	do.	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15 á 35	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice	do.
Do. raw	15 á 16	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice	do.
Jerked beef	do.	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100 á 150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300 á 400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice	do.
Hide cuttings	8 á 10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice	per lb.
Do. black	9 á 10	do.
Salted tongues	6 á 7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega.
Discount	1½ á 3	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 410 dollars. The lowest price 390 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-16. The lowest do. 2d

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.